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road securities and on the different divisions of railroad accounts perhaps will make the book worth while as a supplementary text in a college course. At any rate, the obvious gaps and abridgments may stimulate uninformed readers to make further investigations, since the author imparts to the topics he touches an interest which should provoke a desire for fuller knowledge on the part of his readers.

A. A. OSBORNE.

University of Pittsburgh.

WOLFF, HENRY W. *Coöperation in Agriculture*. Pp. ix, 378. Price, 6d. London: P. S. King and Son, 1913.

Success in coöperation is like success in any of the professions, depending upon the earnestness, the experience and even the schooling of the coöperators. Systematic instruction by teachers is therefore supplied in various countries where the nature of coöperation is best understood. "Indeed, sound coöperation without education placed in the forefront is unthinkable. . . . In Germany there are special courses of lectures everywhere in every province—courses of two days, of three or four days, up to four weeks." Among others, a six months' annual course of training for revisors (that is auditors of coöperative accounts) a special *seminar* in coöperation at the University of Halle, and a great variety of courses for women . . . so with variations in Belgium, Russia, Poland, etc.

The supreme importance of the individual coöperator, the self-reliant man, constitutes an argument against aid by government or by private patrons, which "spoil the main material." In Italy *classe rurali* formed by the priesthood have declined 25 per cent in four years. The French government-aided agriculturist refuses to accumulate reserve funds or to assume serious liability. In Germany and France there is an open revolt against government assistance. "Who pays, governs." "A government cannot possibly know what is wanted in coöperation."

Thus Mr. Wolff's doctrine: as to description, he has assembled a great quantity of information relating to coöperation throughout the world; probably no other similar book on the subject contains so much information, although it is from the limits of space necessarily lacking in detail.

A. P. WINSTON.

Pearre, Md.

WOMER, PARLEY P. *The Church and the Labor Conflict*. Pp. x, 302. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913.

Bad proof reading, mis-statement of titles, mis-spelling of names, erroneous dates—these do not enhance the value of Dr. Womer's book. In fact, these palpable errors cause one to question the accuracy of the quotations with which the book abounds. The volume contains nothing new—nothing, in fact that has not been printed before. This is not in disparagement of Dr. Womer's skill in weaving a dozen interesting chapters out of numerous quotations, plus the author's point of view, which indicates his wide reading on the subject of

his theses. However, one rather regrets that so many of the quotations, especially of figures and statistics, are out of date. One is curious to know, also, why no reference is made to the Syndicalist movement. Surely the author is not unaware of the antagonism of this movement to the trades union movement and to the socialist propaganda. Yet this newer movement among the wage-earners is nowhere touched upon. In fact, he speaks of "two contending parties of the labor conflict," when, in fact, there are at least four. The chapter on labor courts is perhaps the most interesting in the volume. The author may have had a clear conception of "the new social order and the rise of a true Catholic Church," as he has entitled his last chapter, but if so he has failed to communicate it to the reader. While Dr. Womer has added to the number of books on the subject of the church and labor, yet his volume cannot be regarded as an original contribution of large value to the literature in that field. A second edition of the book assuredly should not be issued until it is carefully and critically read, not alone by an expert proof reader, but by one conversant with the recent books—many of them from the Macmillan press—on this, subject.

W. B. PATTERSON.

Philadelphia.

WOODS, ROBT. A. and KENNEDY, ALBERT J. *Young Working Girls*. Pp. xiii 185. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1913.

This "summary of evidence from two thousand social workers," the initial coöperative investigation of the new and energetic National Federation of Settlements, is not, as the sub-title might indicate, a lengthy statistical report; for it was inspired, no doubt, by Miss Addams, the first president of the federation; and her brief foreword strikes the keynote of the book—the seeking to learn the effect of city industrial life upon the young. In any case the emotional appeal of Miss Addams's wonderful work, *The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets*, which has been one of the few products of the social movement in America deserving the name of literature, here bears the fruit in an intensive, practical study of the complex, baffling problem of the adolescent girl in changing city home and workshop.

Mr Woods has delivered in a plain, but absorbing way the results of the stimulating interchange of the ideas of an earnest energetic group of social workers. Significant indeed in the book is the sane realization that new industrial conditions form the real basis of the girl problem; the clear analysis of the breakdown of family relations under those conditions; and the calm deliberation upon efforts to be made to strengthen family solidarity and restore the natural moral functions of the family group. In some of the chapters considering the question of character building in the girl, perhaps too little emphasis is given to the need of hastening the change in social institutions like the school—that they may come really to fit our girls for the new life—and too much to the older idea of the influence to be exerted upon individuals by settlement workers and club leaders. But the crucial problem of recreational needs is reviewed in a comprehensive way from a broad social